The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,024.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
——— including postage..... „	72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28 0
——— including postage..... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
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——— including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
Back Numbers ..... „	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion ..... Rs.	5 0
Second Ditto..... „	2 8
Third Ditto..... „	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „	0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee, *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

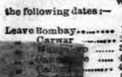
HERRING—September 10th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Charles Herring, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BANNERMAN—GODDARD—September 10th, at Poona by the Venerable the Archdeacon Leigh Lye, M. A., Major William Bannerman, to Louisa Constance, daughter of Robert Goddard, Esq., Monkstown, Ireland.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Calcutta	
Carwar	1 & 15	Bimlipatam	1 & 15
[illegible]	2 16	Vizagapatam	4 18
[illegible]	3 17	Coconada	4 18
[illegible]	4 18	Madras	5 19
[illegible]	4 18	Negapatam	10 24
[illegible]	5 19	Pondicherry	11 25
[illegible]	20	Galle	12 26
[illegible]	21	Columbo	12 28
[illegible]	7	Tuticorin	28 29
[illegible]	10 24	Cochin	29 1
[illegible]	11 25	Calicut	30 1
[illegible]	15 30	Cannanore	1 2
[illegible]	17 2	Mangalore	2 3
[illegible]	18 3	Carwar	3 4
[illegible]	18 3	Arrive Bombay	4 5

...hip "INDIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander ..., will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th ... noon.

...e leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of ... at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of ..., as above interchanging passengers and cargo ...h Company's steamers.

...the most expeditious and economical for pas... the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, ...at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence

...for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up ... Madras.

...for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed ...rs of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail ...h leaves Madras on the 3rd.

...argo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

...MMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

...g Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from ...t the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Com...

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, viz. Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Feo, and Bussorah.

Up.			Down	
	Sep.	Sep.		Sep. Oct.
Bombay	7	& 21	Leave Bussorah	25 & 9
Kurrachee ...	11	25	„ Feo	29 9
Guadur	12	26	„ Bushire	27 11
Muscat	15	29	„ Lingah	29 13
	Oct.			Oct.
Bunder Abbas	1		„ B. Abbas	1 15
Lingah	3		„ Muscat	3 17
Feo	5		„ Guadur	5 19
Bushire	6		„ Kurrachee	6 21
Arrive Bussorah	7		Arrive Bombay	10 24

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 21st September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas	Dhurmtur.	Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class...	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 15
Third Class.....	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M. and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHEERD.

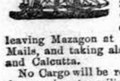
Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November, 1867.

FOR PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Will leave positively on the 17th instant; last receiving day 16th instant.

THE full-powered Steamship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MALACCA," (1,683 tons, and 300 H. P.) Captain W. Macnamara, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 18th September, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 16th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th September, 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

ON TUESDAY, the 15th Sept., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "MADRAS," (1,185 tons, and 275 H. P. Captain C. F. Davies, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

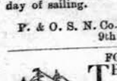
Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th September, 1868.

FOR MARSEILLES.



THE "NYANZA," 560 tons register, will sail on or about the 25th September. For Freight or Passage apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co., Agents for Captain Warwick.

Bombay, 10th September 1868.

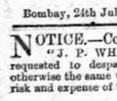
FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch.)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th August, 1868.



FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "J. P. WHITNEY," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

B. F. FIELD, Jr., Agent Ship "J. P. Whitney."

Bombay, 31st August 1868.

SALE OF WRECK AT KURRACHEE.—There will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, for the benefit of the concerned, at Kurrachee, on FRIDAY, 2nd October, at noon, the HULL of the Ship "MANDALAY," now lying in the harbour of Kurrachee.

Inventory of Stores can be had from Messrs. McIVER and Co.

WALLACE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers, Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation (Limited.)

Bombay, 9th September 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £34 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, HAMBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

STEAM TO MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

(Calling at Coast Ports if inducement offers.)

THE Steamer "NADA," 1,000 tons, Captain Wood, will be despatched on MONDAY, 21st instant.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Bombay, 2nd September 1868. Agents.

WANTED.

H. M.'s 5th Regt. N. L. I.—WANTED, a BANDMASTER. Applications, accompanied with Testimonials, to be addressed to the Band Secretary H. M.'s 5th Regt. N. L. I., Belgaum.

Belgaum, 6th September 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the FIRST STORY of the House No. 12, Military Square, Fort, lately in the occupation of Mr. CANNON, suitable for Dwelling or Offices. Apply to Mr. NARAYEN CRISTNA LAUD, Meadow Street, No. 40.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION, (in Liquidation).—A FIRST DIVIDEND, at the rate of TWO SHILLINGS in the the POUND Sterling, having been declared payable to all Creditors of the Corporation whose Claims have been duly admitted, I hereby give Notice that the same will be PAYABLE at this Office on and after WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant.

WILLIAM STEEL, Attorney for the Official Liquidator. Iphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.—Now landing from Ice Ship "GARNET," from Boston, and for sale by the undersigned—

2,000 Cases Kerosene Oil.
100 Barrels Tar.
150 Barrels Pitch.
200 Barrels Rosin.
100 Boxes American Clocks.
181,000 feet Lumber, 3, 2, and 1 inch.
"Orange Leaf," "Golden Leaf," and Honey Dew Tobacco.

B. F. FIELD, Junior.

TO THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, by direction of the Chairman, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of September 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the consideration of the Finance Committee's Report on the question of maintaining the Municipal License Tax.

F. STANGER LEATHES, Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 9th September 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF CHURNEY ROAD STATION.

The new CHURNEY ROAD STATION is now OPEN for PASSENGERS, PARCELS, and TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE, and Trains will leave there daily, calling at each Stations as far as Veraur, at 5-20 P.M. and arrive from Veraur and intermediate Stations at 9-50 A.M.

J. R DUXBURY Acting Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

ELPHINSTONE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—A THIRD DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS of the above Company, at the rate of RUPEES (6) SIX per SHARE, will be made at the Office of the Association, No. 19, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, on and after MONDAY, the 14th instant.

Shareholders when applying for payment are requested to produce Provisional Share Certificates or Allotment Letters with Second Call Receipt.

By order, ATMARAM BALCRUSTNA, Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 10th September 1868.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE.—A Subscription List is open at the Office of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, for the purposes of marking the esteem of the Society for the services rendered by Dr. Birdwood in the capacity of their Honorary Secretary. The Subscriptions thus collected will be devoted to a Testimonial to be offered to Dr. Birdwood. Such of the Members of the Society as are not in Bombay are requested, should they be so disposed, to send in the amount of their Subscriptions to the undersigned at their early convenience.

W. GRAY, M.B., Honorary Secretary to the Society.

Town Hall, Bombay, 11th September 1868.

WILLIAM HENRY WATHEN, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having Credits of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of WILLIAM HENRY WATHEN, late of the Bombay Civil Service, and of Cape Town, in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope, Esq., deceased, who died on the 28th June 1866, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with an Exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament annexed) were on the 10th day of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co., are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the Board of Executors of Cape Town aforesaid, as the Executors named in and appointed by the Will of the said deceased having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

GORDON STEWART FORBES, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having any Claims upon, or against the Estate of GORDON STEWART FORBES, late of Torquay, in the County of Devon, Esquire, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service, deceased, who died on the 13th day of January 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with an Exemplification or duplicate of the Letters of Administration, with the last Will and Testament annexed), were on the 10th of July 1868 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to GEORGE FOGGO and JAMES PERCY LEITH, both of Bombay, British Inhabitants, Esquires, two of the members of the Firm of Messrs. FORBES & Co, are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to Messrs. ACLAND, PRENTIS, and BISHOP, of Bombay, Solicitors of the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claims upon or against the said Estate; and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to MARY MITCHELL CUMINE (wife of George Cumine, Esquire), of No. 6 Pittville Crescent, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, and HARRIET ANN STEWART BLANE, (wife of Gilbert James Blane, Esquire,) lately residing at Geneva in Switzerland, and now residing at No. 11 Rue Ponte Neuve Parc, in the empire of France, the residuary Legatees named in the Will of the said deceased, and also the Administratrices of his Estate having regard to the Claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 25th day of July 1868.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP, Solicitors, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN. By Appointment, Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituitients and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to 31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„ 24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„ 20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro Merino Socks	.....	„ 15
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„ 24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„ 18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„ 44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„	3 „ 4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„	3 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„	4 „ 5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„	7 „ 8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„	6 „ 8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy	„	2 „ 3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	As.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each ...	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Span Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs. 7 0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„ 7 0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„ 7 8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„ 8
BADHAM'S Palmall and Shakspere	„ 7 0
BADHAM'S West End	„ 7 0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs. 4 0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„ 3 0
The Royal Satin Spot	„ 4 0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs. 2
Guyot's Leather Brace	„ 3
Guyot's West End	„ 2
The Royal Courier Bag	„ 8 to 12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„ 12 „ 15
The Brighton Walking Stick	„ 2 „ 7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„ 18 „ 20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	14 „ 18
The Hemmed Stitched	16 „ 18
White Cambric Handkerchief	10 „ 16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs. 14 to 20
Gold Link Studs	„ 16 „ 30
Gold Collar Studs	„ 6 „ 8
Gold Shirt Studs	„ 14 „ 30
Gold Scarf Rings	„ 8 „ 12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„ 2 „ 6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

	Rs.	As.
MILITARY Doe Gloves per pair	.....	1 8
COLLARS Regent „	.....	5 0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy „	.....	5 0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats „	.....	5 0
COTTON Socks White „	.....	10 0
COTTON Socks Colored „	.....	10 0
UNDER Vests Merino, each	.....	4 0
TRAVELLING Suits	.....	20 0
TRAVELLING Shirts	.....	6 8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.	...	8 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's	.....	10 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS	.....	10 0
RUGS AND MAUDS	.....	16 0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"	.....	2 12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of PURE DRUGS,

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT; 5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.

BRANCH BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

D. S. KEMP & Co. Bombay.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. have just landed an extra choice lot of the above, made from the finest tobacco crop of the season.

An arrangement just entered into with one of the first Cherootists of Coconada will now enable D. S. K. & Co. to supply these luxuries in any quantity.

Brands.—Burmah; Havannah; Trichinopoli; Babington; Secunderabad.

D. S. KEMP & Co. Bombay, 2nd September 1868.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All persons having Claims against, or who are indebted to, the Estate of the late Captain E. MITCHELL SMITH, Staff Corps, attached to H. M.'s 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, are hereby requested to send in their Claims, or pay the amounts due to the Estate, to the undersigned on or before the 30th of October 1868.

R. A. MORSE, Lieut.-Colonel R. A., President of Committee of Adjustment.

ROSSELET & Co., WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, and DEALERS in ELECTRO-PLATED WARE! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the publicto inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition

DEAR PUB,

PLEASE TO REMEMBER OUR HOT TIFFINS COMMENCE FROM TO-DAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, HALF PAST ONE P.M.

ALSO FROM TO-DAY, ICE CREAMS A 1.

DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5, Apollo Street.

TO LET, apply at the DIVAN EXCHANGE ROOMS, No. 5 Apollo Street, SPACIOUS ROOMS in APOLLO STREET, suitable for a Shop or Merchant's Office. Rent moderate.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS. "THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of "THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore.

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, EQUITY SIDE. (Late Supreme Court File.)

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxmonjee, Hurrichund Luxmonjee, Anundrow Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Setaee, widow, Moroba Hurree Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Raghoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

Bhagurtheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Succaram Luxmonjee, Vishwanath Hurrichund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee, Seetaee, widow Moroba Hurry Trimbuckjee; and Nana Dhackjee—Executrix and Executors of the last Will and Testament of Raghoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Rughoonath. } Defendants.

By order of Revivor.

And

Bhageertheebaee, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee and Gunputrao Morojee. } Complainants.

vs.

Bhugwantrao Ramchunder and Yeshwantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wishwanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew and Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Raghoonath Luxmonjee, deceased, and Motabhoy Raghoonath. } Defendants.

By re-amended Bill and order of Revivor.

Pursuant to a Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the Twentieth day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-four, the following PROPERTY will be sold in two lots by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES EDWARD FOX, Esquire, the Master in Equity at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY the Sixteenth day of September, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT NO. 1.

All the estate and interest of Bhageertheebai, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee, Gunputrao Morojee, Bhugwantrao Ramchunder, and Yeshwantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wishwanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow, surviving Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Raghoonath Luxmonjee, deceased; and Motabhoy Raghoonath, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar, on the east side of Breach Candy Road, otherwise known as Girgaum Road, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 604 a d by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 21, which said premises were formerly occupied by the late Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased, and are now occupied by Anundrao Luxmonjee or his tenants, and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, on or towards the west by the said Breach Candy Road, on or towards the north by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Succaram Luxmonjee.

LOT NO. 2.

All the estate and interest of Bhageertheebai, widow and administratrix of Moroba Luxmonjee, deceased, Bhugwantrao Morojee, Gunputrao Morojee, Bhugwantrao Ramchunder, and Yeswantrao Wittojee, the Executors of Succaram Luxmonjee, deceased; Wiswanath Hurrychund, Anundrao Luxmonjee, Dadajee Wassoodew, Ballajee Wassoodew; Radabhaee, widow of the late Wassoodew Luxmonjee; Seetaee, widow,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

				Per Candy.
Dowlaswuttee & Kote..	..	New	..	... 228 to 239
Broach..	..	...	..	... 225 to 230
Dholleras..	..	...	..	... 248 to 250
Bhownuggur	..	...	..	... 210 to 225
Veerawul..	..	...	..	... 230 to 235
Vingorla..	..	...	..	... 245 to 247
Dharwar Sawginned	..	...	..	... 220 to 222
Khandeish..	..	...	..	...
Barsee				

Ready sales .....250 Candies.
Market active.

CALCUTTA.—SEPTEMBER 7.

A fair business was done in Government Securities at the following rates: 4 per cents at Rs. 4-10, 4-11 and 4-12 discount, 5 per cents of 1856-57, in the forenoon at Rs. 9-6 premium, and during the afternoon upwards of a lakh and half, to different parties, at Rs. 9-4 premium; and about half a lakh of 5½ per cents at Rs. 15-0 premium.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 6-14 and 7-0 premium.

The transactions reported in shares were as follows:—

Bank of Bengal shares, at Rs. 1,750.

National Bank shares at Rs. 134½.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares at Rs. 205.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares at Rs. 50.

Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, a time-bargain contract for 1'0 shares at Rs. 120 each delivery to be in two months.—*Englishman, Sept. 8.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

(Gazette of India, September 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland, of the Civil Service, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for a period of two years from the date of embarkation.

Mr. George Shelverton, in charge of a Party of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Mr. M. A. Cumming, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Khandeish Revenue Survey and Assessment Department, to be an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade in the Revenue Survey of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

Major G. H. Thompson, Staff Corps, is appointed a Surveyor of the 2nd Grade in the Revenue Survey Department, with effect from the 1st April 1866.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of Act No. 21 of 1866 (being an Act for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations) are applicable to the territory of Mysore.

Captain John Jacob, Adjutant, Kimpoorah Irregular Force, having rejoined head quarters on the 18th February last, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No. 627 (Military), dated 17th December 1867, has been cancelled.

Mr. C. E. F. Gridlestone is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, with effect from August 2nd.

Captain A. W. C. Lindsay, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Class, Mysore Commission, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

Assistant Surgeon A. D. Campbell, attached to the 2nd Regiment Central India Horse, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bhopawur Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps, vice Assistant Surgeon H. Potter, resigned. The services of Dr. Potter are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Major A. M. Mackenzie, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, and Political Superintendent of Hill Tracts, officiates as Political Agent of Meywar, in addition to his own duties, from the 23rd January to the 19th May last inclusive.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Rule is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, in the 3rd Class of the Financial Department, with effect from the 15th ultimo.

Mr. L. C. Probyn, Accountant General, Punjab, is allowed privilege leave for three months from the 18th ultimo.

Mr. R. A. Fink, officiating Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, is appointed to officiate, in addition, as Accountant General in the 1st Class of the Financial Department during Mr. Probyn's absence.

Mr. E. N. O. Braddon, Superintendent of Excise and Stamps in Oudh, on leave on medical certificate, made over charge of his Office to Lieutenant G. E. Erskine on the afternoon of the 30th May, and was left by the Pilot at sea on the 9th June 1868. For the interval between these dates, Mr. Braddon is allowed preparatory leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the appointment of Colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, to officiate as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, during the absence on leave of Major General the Honble Sir H. M. Durand, K.C.S.I., C.B., His Excellency the Viceroy is pleased to make the following temporary appointments:—

Colonel A. Broome, Royal Artillery, Controller General of Military Expenditure, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, during the period Colonel Norman, C.B., may officiate as a Member of Council, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Malleson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to officiate as Controller General of Military Expenditure, vice Colonel Broome.

Surgeon J. M. Cuningham, M.D., of the Medical Department, Secretary to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in addition to his other duties, as a temporary arrangement, vice Lieutenant Colonel G. B. Malleson.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—Major Henry Waddington, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The following promotion is made from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Brevet. To be Colonel.—Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Robinson, Bengal Staff Corps, 27th August 1868.

The undermentioned Officer, of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Major Charles Andrews, 27th August 1868.

The undermentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—Captain Robert Ochoncar Hawkins Forbes, 30th August 1868.

Superintendent Surgeons J. D. Collison and J. B. King, M.D. of the Medical Department, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons to fill existing vacancies.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—Captain Henry Alexander Shakespear, of the late 7th European Light Cavalry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate under the Furlough Rules of 1868:—Surgeon Major George Ranken Playfair, M.D., of the Medical Department, Civil Agra, for 20 months (one year and four month as furlough).

With reference to Clause V. of Government Order No. 617, dated 19th June 1868, it is hereby notified that no sum specially drawn as horse allowance is to be included in the amount of pay claimable by Officers taking leave under the rules contained in that General Order. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.

With reference to General Order by the Governor General, No. 364, dated 8th April 1868, the indulgence of free conveyance by Railway or Government Steamers to Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Native Army, when travelling on medical certificate, is extended to any of those grades who may be invalided or discharged with gratuity as physically unfit for further service, when such mode of conveyance is available on their homeward route.

The services of Assistant Surgeon E. B. Gardner, of the Medical Department, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Cadre of the late 31st N. I.—Lieut. (Captain in Staff Corps) Benjamin Williams, to be Captain from 22nd Aug. 1862, in the room of Captain W. G. Chalmers (Staff Corps), deceased.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lieutenant George Farquhar Irving Graham, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces, for 4 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Chief Engineer of Mysore is henceforth also to be the Secretary to the Commissioner of that province in the Public Works Department.

Mr. J. McDonald, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, North-Western Provinces, has been permitted at this own request to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

Mr. W. E. Lippert is re-appointed to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor of the 1st Grade, and posted to Mysore.

Mr. Lewis Harrington has been appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant of the 4th Grade, and posted to North-Western Provinces.

Mr. G. W. Vice is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Punjab.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments and postings in the Forest Departments of Mysore and Coorg:—

Mr. C. H. Dobbs, 2nd Assistant Conservator of Forests in Mysore, and Officiating as 1st Assistant Conservator in the Ashtagrum Division, is posted to the Nuggur Division.

Mr. E. Ludlow, Officiating Assistant Conservator in Coorg, is appointed to officiate as 2nd Assistant Conservator of Mysore, vice Mr. F. H. Clerk, and is posted to the Ashtagram Division.

Mr. J. H. Hunter, Sub-Assistant Conservator, Mysore, is promoted to be Assistant Conservator in Coorg, vice Mr. E. Ludlow.

Mr. F. H. Clerk, Officiating as 2nd Assistant Conservator, Mysore, is appointed Sub-Assistant Conservator, and posted to the Nundidroog Division.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. U. T. Coxen, Sub-Assistant, 2nd Grade, attached to the 4th Division, Central Provinces Revenue Survey, is allowed leave of absence for two months and fifteen days from the 16th September, or from such date during that month as his services may be spared.

Mr. G. W. Jarbo, Sub-Assistant, 4th Grade, attached to the 1st Division, Oudh Revenue Survey, for two months, from such date in September as his services may be spared.

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Hennell, Lieutenant, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, to rejoin the Regiment, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Yaldwin, Ensign, The Royal Regiment, on leave, to Deololee.
Seton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, to Poona.
Morse, Ensign, 102nd Fusiliers, on duty, to Malligaum.
Heathcote, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave to Poona.
Reay, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, to Fyzabad, Oude.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Sept. 12	Emeu (s)	Barlow	Hongkong, Aug. 22.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Sept. 12	Zelica	Stephens	Rangoon.
	Burmah	Yeo	Java.
	Morning Star	Gringer	Akyab.
	Futel Guwad	Nacoda	Calcutta.
	Beth Shan	Duncairn	Tuticorin.
	Royal Edward	Shaw	Bassein.
	Caldera	Jordain	Colombo.
	Defiance	Langlois	Liverpool.
	Anglo-Indian	Gleu	Calao.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship *Khanjee Odhanjee*, Crennet, to Singapore.
Ship *Denmark*, Valentine, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Ship *British Monarch*, to Liverpool.
Ship *Empress*, to Melbourne.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 5th September announced the arrivals of the steamer "Perone," and ship "Saladin," September 6th, ship "Calcutta"; September 7th, steamers "Cerringa," W. B. Mathews, Moulmein, 31st August, "Punjaub," J. A. Brown, Bombay, 15th August.

DEPARTURE.—September 5th, ship "Morning Glory."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—MR. GEORGE BLAIN has been appointed MANAGER of this Company at Bombay.
By order of the Directors,
GEORGE BLAIN.
Bombay, 14th September 1868.

MOFUSSIL PRESS AND GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING called for FRIDAY the 18th instant has been POSTPONED till the following TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th September 1868.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a further DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rs. 390 per Share, for the half-year ending 30th June 1868, will be payable to the Shareholders in the Company on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the Office of the undersigned on and after MONDAY the 14th instant.
By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th September 1868.

FOR SALE, in the Godown of the undersigned—
LOPES DUBEE & Co.'s Superior Claret in Quarts.....No. 1 Rs. 22 per doz.
" " " " " 2 " 19 "
" " " " " 3 " 14 "
Faure Freres' & Co.'s St. Julien Medoc " 12 "
Rodolph Bay & Co.'s do. in Qts. " 10 "
do. do. in Pts. " 6 "
NUSSERWANJEE & BURJORJEE WADIA & Co.
No. 22 Church Street.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for quarrying and loading RUBBLE STONES at the Pau Pir Quarries will be received by the undersigned, at his Office at the Mazagon Workshops, up to WEDNESDAY the 23rd instant till 1 P.M.

Further particulars will be learnt on personal application at the Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. PYM, Captain R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, 12th September 1868.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.
IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
Bombay.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are—Headache, pain in the forehead, heaviness, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

ICE MACHINES.—Just to hand a fresh stock of CARRIES' ICE-MAKING MACHINE, of the improved kind, at greatly reduced prices for Cash.

To make 2½ lbs. each operation Rs. 125.
" 4½ " " " 225.
Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

REDUCED PRICES.—We beg to notify that the Price of our Ice-making Machines is reduced to Rs. 125 for the small size, and Rs. 225 for the larger. Remittances must accompany orders.
Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EGG STEAM-BOILER, IN ELECTRO-SILVER WARE.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Place the Eggs in the Frame and put the Frame inside the boiler; pour into the boiler one measure of water and put on the cover; supply with spirits the reversible wick-less lamp, which light, and when burnt out, remove the cover and the Eggs will be found to be steam cooked.

N.B.—The degree of hardness depends on the quantity of Spirit employed.

Price complete, Rs. 20.
SOUNDY & Co.
7 & 8 Rampart Row.

THE ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the drinking Cup). Sole Agents for Bombay SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

PRICES.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-Silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, Ornamented, exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro Plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro Plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Boardship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.—ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—At a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED), held at 6 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on the 12th September 1868—R. L. KING, Esq., in the Chair.

The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That in the opinion of this Meeting the affairs of the Asiatic Financial Association (Limited) have been fairly wound up.

2. That the books, vouchers, papers and documents belonging to the Asiatic Financial Association (Limited) be deposited with G. R. Wilson, Esq., but that he be not responsible for any loss or damage they may sustain while in his custody.

3. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Liquidators, Messrs. G. R. Wilson and Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.

4. That the thanks of the Meeting be given to R. L. King, Esq., for his able conduct in the Chair.

G. R. WILSON,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS, received per Steamer "GOLCONDA"—
Hams in Canvas at.....Rs. 1 4 per lb.
Bacon in cut ..... 1 2 "
Cheese in cut..... 1 2 "
J. NEUBERG.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, in 1 lb. Jars.
J. NEUBERG.

EPP'S HOMŒPATHIC COCOA, in 1 lb. Cannister.
J. NEUBERG.

EPP'S COCOA NIBS, in 1 lb. Cannisters.
J. NEUBERG.

POULSON'S CORN FLOUR, in 1 lb. Cannisters.
J. NEUBERG.

ENGLISH FLOUR—COLEMAN'S KILN-DRIED NORFOLK FLOUR.
J. NEUBERG.

BISCUITS, BY HUNTLEY & PALMER, in 1 to 2 lbs. tins.
J. NEUBERG.

TEA.

Best choice Oopack Congou Tea	Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.	
"	1 8	1 lb. Packet.
Superior choice Congou Pekoe Tea	" 12	7 lb. Box.
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea	" 2-8	1 lb. Cannister.
No. 6 Humum Street, Fort.		J. NEUBERG.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 12.

Sherring's Sacred City of the Hindus, or Benares Past and Present	Rs. 15	0
Northcote's Treatise on Lathes and Turning	13	8
Blanc's Captivity in Abyssinia	9	0
Marrying by Lot, A Tale	4	8
Shenstone's Essays on Men and Manners	1	12
Doctor Jacob; by M. Betham Edwards	1	12
Smith's Law of Contracts. *New edition*	10	0
Tudor's Cases in Mercantile and Maritime Law	25	0
Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Criminal Evidence	20	8
Smith's Legal Forms in Common Use	2	8
Thomas' Modern Practice of Photography	1	0
Morgan's Electro Physiology and Therapeutics	22	8
Lyell on the antiquity of Man	10	0
Ingoldsby Legends. Illustrated. 4to morocco	32	0
Thackeray's Works. New Library edition. *First eight Vols*	40	0
Han's Nautical Astronomy and Navigation. *Part 2.*	5	0
British Pharmacopœa, 1867	4	8
Ollendorff's French Method	5	0
Crawley's Billiard Book	16	0
Fenn on the Funds	18	12
Murray's Hand Book, Egypt	11	4
Æsop's Fables. Illustrated by Harrison Weir	3	12

RECEIVED SEPTEMBER 5.

Hooker's Synopsis Filicum, a Compendium of all known Ferns	Rs. 21	0
Hydraulic Experiments at Lowell, Massachusetts	39	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide. *August. Cloth*	2	12
Cavendish on Whist	2	12
Swinburne's Poems and Ballads	6	12
Carlyle's Manual of Freemasonry	2	12
Russell's Charles Oldfield	1	8
Watts on the Mind	2	12
Barnard Smith's School Arithmetic	3	0
Arithmetic and Algebra	7	8
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	1	12
Mother	1	12
Beazley's Druggist's Receipt Book	4	8
Stevens on Stowage of Ships and their Cargoes	15	0
Smith's Manual of Common Law	7	12
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence	3	4
Garrod's Material Medica	7	12
Tome's Dental Surgery	7	12
Forbes' Oriental Penmanship	6	0
Braddon's Henry Dunbar, *Parlour edn.*	2	8
Griffith Gaunt, *Cheap edn.*	1	8
Mildred's Wedding	1	8
Belle of the Family; by Mrs. Grey	1	8
The Glenmutckin Railway	0	12
£200 Reward, and other Tales	0	12
Land at Last; by Edmund Yates	4	8
Acton's Cookery	4	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.
By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.
GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS,

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

POSTAL NOTICE,

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 15th Sept. at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

Tuesday.... Sept.	15	Saturday ... Nov.	14
Saturday .. "	26	" .... "	21
" ..... October	3	" .... "	28
" .... "	10	" ....Dec.	5
" .... "	17	" ..... "	12
" .... "	24	" .. "	19
" .... "	31	" .... "	26
" ..... "	7		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

October	30	December	25
November	27		

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

The Mails for Mauritius will accordingly be despatched on the following dates:—

October	30	December	12
November	14		

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all Correspondence, addressed to these Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamers leave Bombay for Kurrachee with the Mails every Monday at noon, proceeding on every alternate week from Kurrachee to the Persian Gulf.

A Mail leaves for Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the English Mail.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

	Ordinary Letters and Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces and Bengal	11 A. M.	12 Noon.	10 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency....	12 Noon.	1 P. M.	11 A. M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	A. M.		5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Karrachee Scind, Kattiawar and Kutch	6-30 A. M.	7½ A. M.	5 P. M. of previous day.
Do. in Southern Concan, viz. for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry.....	6 A. M.		5 P. M. of previous day.

Registered Letters and Bhanghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A.M., and from 12 noon to 5 P.M.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION for promoting the Christian Education of European and Eurasian Children throughout the Presidency of Bombay.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

Lord Bishop of Bombay, President, (ex-officio).
Hon. Sir R. Couch. Rev. F. J. Spring.
Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs. Rev. G. T. Wilson.
Hon. G. Foggo. Rev. W. Maule.
C. E. Chapman, Esq. Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Sec.)
A. T. Crawford, Esq. H. M. Birdwood, Esq. Rev. T. K. Weatherhead.
K. M. Chatfield, Esq. Rev. C. Gilder.
Ven. Archdeacon Leigh-Lyn.

The Board makes grants to Schools at Byculla, Colaba, and Mazagon, and one to Schools at Poona. Total amount of grants Rs. 620 a month. Aggregate attendance at Schools 255.

The Board has also agreed to assist in the establishment of a School at Punchgunny for the Children of Military Pensioners.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its operations, Subscriptions are earnestly solicited. They will be received by REV. G. C. REYNELL, Chaplain of Byculla, or may be paid *on application* to Mr. F. T. ELLARBY.

G. C. REYNELL,
Bombay, 4th April 1868. Honorary Secretary.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1868.

AMONG the many military reforms, which are loudly called for, is the abolition of the contract system as applied to the Artillery in British India. That this extraordinary and objectionable arrangement should so long have escaped public attention is a mystery which must be unintelligible to those who are not acquainted with the essentially conservative habits of the army and of the Indian Civil Service. *Quietæ non movere* is their motto, and it may be accepted as an invariable rule, that neither of those bodies have often instituted really important reforms. Another explanation may be found in the absence of an independent public, with leisure to criticise the acts of Government, and the absence of a representative assembly which might, as in England, exercise a final audit of the national expenditure. If we seek to probe the matter still further, we might account for the indifference, which has permitted so great an abuse, by the complicated nature of the contract in question, ignorance of details on the part of all save those in command of batteries, and the interest which the latter have in keeping the matter as quiet as possible. We confess that we ourselves share the general ignorance as to details, but we do know the broad features of the system, and such being the case, we know enough for our purpose, which, is to awake public attention and procure official enquiry into the matter.

These broad features are as follows—that a Captain in command of a field battery nominally only draws in regimental pay and allowances Rs. 493-10 per month, and a Captain in command of a battery of Horse Artillery, Rs. 563-0-4. Actually, however, the former clears on an average about Rs. 800 a month, and the latter about Rs. 950 a month. We believe we have rather understated, than overstated, the case; but a difference of Rs. 50 or even Rs. 100, more or less, will not affect our argument. The difference between Rs. 493-10 and Rs. 800 in the one case, and Rs. 563-0-4 and Rs. 1,000 in the other is made up from the balance he receives as contractor. We understand that almost every expense connected with the shoeing of horses, the repair of harness or carriages, the purchase or repair of stable gear, is defrayed out of the lump contract sums, which in the case of a Field Battery is Rs. 582, and in that of a troop of Horse Artillery Rs. 820 a month received by the Captain. Now we look on this system as most objectionable for several reasons. If the Captains of Artillery are not considered to be sufficiently highly remunerated by their regimental pay and allowances, why not increase their pay? If their present pay and allowances are too small, do not let them in an indirect shape receive salaries larger than those which are deemed just and liberal. At present the interests of the public and those of a Captain are at direct variance with each other. A Captain is exposed to the temptation of stinting his battery for the sake of swelling his own emoluments. Upon the most upright men such a system cannot fail to exercise a demoralizing influence. The line between fair economy and niggardliness is very fine, and in all cases difficult to be drawn. In this case it is left to the Captain, almost unchecked, to draw it himself. Supposing a Captain of a battery, who is also a Brevet Colonel, to be at a small cantonment where in virtue of his army rank he commands the station. The only practical checks are the annual inspections of the Colonel Commanding the Artillery in the district, and the occasional visits of the Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery. The Generals Commanding the brigades, districts, or divisions, it is true, inspect the Artillery in common with other troops half-yearly, but from want of special knowledge and training they can be but indifferent judges of the manner in which the contract has been carried out.

We may therefore eliminate their visits altogether from the list of checks to which a Captain of Artillery in an out-station is subjected. There thus remains really only the annual inspection by the Colonel of Artillery. It is, we fancy no difficult matter to make a good show at his inspection, the date of which may be predicted with tolerable accuracy, and yet screw the battery all the rest of the year. Moreover, the inspecting officer may be a friend of the officer inspected, and therefore disposed to look with an indulgent eye on any shortcomings he may discover: or with every desire to perform his duty strictly, he may be, from age or ill-health, too feeble and short-sighted to carry out a rigid examination. We do not say that such is probable, but it is possible, and we should not allow the efficiency of so important a branch of the service to depend on the ability, activity, or impartiality of one man, and the integrity of another. With every intention of acting honestly, a Captain of Artillery may be in debt, or have a large family. Heavy demands from his private purse may come upon him, and he does not know which way to turn for the money. Under these circumstances he, perhaps, says to himself, "A large sum is required to be expended this month on the battery; I'll just wait another month before I lay out this sum. No one will be a bit the wiser, and no one will really suffer, for we are not likely to be moved, or to have anything to do at this time of the year, so I'll just pay off that tailor's bill with the money." Next month comes another bill, this time from an irrepressible boot-maker, and again he puts off the expenditure required for his battery, and thus matters may go on from month to month, the battery all this time remaining inefficient and unfit to take the field at a moment's notice. Fortunately the general conscientiousness of British officers, and the strong *esprit de corps* of the Artillery in particular, render such cases probably rare; but in fact it is difficult to say with certainty, whether they are rare or not.

Again, there is another view to be taken of the subject. Some Captains being bachelors, and possessed of private means, spend much more on their batteries than the generality of their comrades. We have even heard of a case in which the Captain expended on his battery more than he received from Government. Of course the result of such liberality is that the battery presents an exceptional good appearance. The liberal Captain is, however, promoted, or goes to England on leave, and is succeeded by a man having perhaps a large family and no private resources. He is, however, strictly conscientious does not stint his battery in anything necessary to efficiency; but cannot afford to be as lavish as his predecesssor. The result is that at the next inspection his battery, though in just as good working order, does not make so showy an appearance as on the occasion of the last visit of the inspecting officer, who notes this fact to the disadvantage of the new Commander. This is clearly very hard on the poor men, and there must be frequent occasion for the unfair comparison.

If Government desire to avoid the trouble of furnishing petty supplies they should, as they do now, trust the Captain to do all that is necessary, limiting the expenditure to a certain fixed sum, and requiring the countersignature of the Colonel Commanding the Royal Artillery of the district to monthly contingent bills; at the same time the pay of officers commanding batteries should be raised till it reaches the average amount now received by them from different sources. Were this done a most demoralizing system, and unfair temptation would be abolished, while at the same time there would be a far greater certainty than at present exists of our Artillery being always, and in every respect, ready to take the field at a moment's notice. Clothing Colonels have become a matter of history, and we trust that they may soon be followed by Contrasting Captains.

THE "Gazette of India" of the 5th instant publishes a report on the cultivation of Cinchona in Bengal, for the year 1867-8, prepared by Dr. T. Anderson, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, and in charge of Cinchona cultivation, in Bengal. It also contains a report and voluminous statistics on Indian immigrants in British Guiana, for the half year ending 31st December 1867—forwarded to the Government of India by the Secretary of State. There is, further, a "memorandum on the removal of troops in attacks of epidemic cholera" by Dr. John Murray, Inspector General of Hospitals in the Upper Provinces of Bengal. One or two other official papers, which appear in the same number of the "Gazette of India," we republish in our present issue.

A EUROPEAN district court-martial was held at Poona at the beginning of the month, to try Gunner Joseph Squires, 5-25 Brigade R.A., on the following charges:—

1st *Charge.*—For having at Poona on or about the 25th day of August 1868, without leave from his Commanding Officer, absented himself from No. 5 Battery 25th Brigade Royal Artillery, and having remained absent until the 29th August 1868.

2nd *Charge.*—For having at Poona between the 22nd and 30th day of August 1868 made away with or lost by neglect the following articles of his regimental clothing, viz. one flannel shirt and one flannel.

The Court found the prisoner guilty of the first and not guilty of the second charge, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for eighty-four days. Brigadier-General Raines has confirmed the sentence.

WE are informed that the necessary arrangements have been completed for the construction of a railway through Rajustan, a branch line, that is, from the Agra Railway from Bhurutpoer to Ulwar.—*Indian Daily News, Sept. 8.*

WE hear that on the recommendation of the Director General of Post Offices, the Government of India has ruled that no additional postage should be charged on re-directed letters addressed to military officers and soldiers of H. M. Forces in India, whether in civil employ or in active service, on the ground that military officers and men are frequently moving from place to place on the exigencies of the State, and that the State must therefore bear the expense of conveying their letters when re-directed from one station to another. The benefit of this rule is also to be extended to native officers and men.—*Ibid.*

WE have received reliable information that six more men of the crew of the "Sultana" have arrived safely at Burrisaul. These consist of a serany, a seacunny, and four lascars. They state that when the ship grounded, they were washed overboard, but succeeded in clinging to two spars. On these they drifted for ten days and nine nights about the Bay of Bengal, until at last they were thrown ashore, more dead than alive, at Chaplee, on the south-east side of the Burrisaul district. Here they were most kindly treated by the villagers, who fed them for six days, and ultimately took them to the police station at Khulsarkhalee, from whence they were forwarded to Burrisaul. Our informant states that the men all seem strong and healthy, and do not appear to have undergone any severe exposure or suffering lately.—*Englishman, Sept. 8.*

A DIFFERENCE of opinion having arisen between the Assay Master Calcutta and his head assistant regarding the equitable division of the Assay fees, the latter officer lately memorialised the Supreme Government claiming a moiety as a prescriptive right, sanctioned by long usage, (29 years). His Excellency, before passing orders, has called upon Colonel Hyde, Mint Master, to report on the memorial. The subject must be an intricate one, as the papers have been with the Colonel for a month, and he does not appear to have solved the case to an extent to enable him to comply with the requirements of the Viceroy.—*Ibid.*

AN attempt will be made in the cold weather to capture Gokul Singh, the leader of the late raid on the Munnipore border.—*Englishman, Sept. 7.*

IT is rumoured that five rupee notes will come into circulation from the 1

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BISHOPRIC OF BOMBAY.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

LONDON, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

The Queen has returned to Windsor from Switzerland.

The Reverend H. Douglas has accepted the Bishopric of Bombay.

The Reverend Hugh Niel has been gazetted Dean of Ripon.

Mr. Richard Baggally has been appointed Solicitor General.

It is reported that the Italian Government has demanded the evacuation of Rome, and that France has refused to comply.

General Garibaldi has written a letter, declaring that the sole cause of his resingnation is his physical infirmity and inability to attend Parliament.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, the new American Minister, has been instructed by his Government to settle the "Alabama" question according to his discretion.

"Mandrake" is the winner of the Doncaster Cup.

DEATH OF THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

LONDON, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

The strike among the London cabmen has terminated.

A telegram received from St. Petersburg reports that the Emir of Bokhara is dead, and that he has been succeeded by his son.

Lord Napier of Magdala is now at Edinburgh

LONDON, 10TH SEPT., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market continues steady.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d. on spot and for arrival. The Bank Returns for the week ending 10th September show the following results:

Reserve of Notes £10,750,000, Inc. £375,000
Bills discounted £16,250,000, Unchanged.
Cash .... £20,750,000, Dec. £125,000

THE GUZERAT RELIEF FUND.

THE following telegram, dated the 11th instant, has been received regarding the distress in Guzerat:—

"From Ahmedabad, from the Collector, to Bombay, to Vurjeevundass Madhowdass, Esq.

"No detailed official accounts have as yet been received from the districts.

"The Relief Committee meet tomorrow to allot charity to other districts. There can be no question that more money will be required to give effectual aid in rebuilding, especially as the committee are alive to the great need for assisting the middle classes as suggested in Mr. Vurjeevandass's letter received from Mr. Premabhai."

THE DESTRUCTION BY THE LATE STORM AT AHMEDABAD.

THE following report, with regard to the losses caused by the late floods at Ahmedabad, has been placed at the disposal of the Press:—

From the Collector of Ahmedabad, to the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., dated Ahmedabad, 4th September, 1868.

SIR,—In compliance with a telegram, received from the Chief Secretary, I have the honour to report such further particulars of the damage caused by the late heavy rains in this district, as have already come to hand, observing at the same time that the reports received from the district being very meagre and unsatisfactory, fuller and further information has been called for, and much of the information given below is derived from non-official, but reliable sources.

During the four days from 10th to 13th August, 27 inches of rain fell in Ahmedabad city, and during part of that period the wind blew with extreme violence; the river, though much swollen, did not quite reach its highest flood level, and the damage done in Ahmedabad city was caused by the rain and wind, not by the river.

In the districts, besides the injury to property, caused by the rain and wind, great destruction of crops, houses, and cattle was caused by river inundation, surface flood, and overflow of banks,

PRIVATE PROPERTY.

BUILDINGS.—The following is a list giving approximate returns of the number of houses destroyed or seriously damaged at the chief towns of the district:—

	Houses.	Estimated value.
Ahmedabad	9,536	Rs. 9,51,165.
Veerumgaum	2,000	
Dholka	1,050	
Sanund	500	
Dhandooka	334	
Purumtej	700	
Gogo	302	
Dholleera	310	
Patree	1,000	

Besides the above, information has been received of the destruction of the villages of Desarpoora, in Veerumgaum, Walindra, and Burhanpoor, in Dhandooka Talooks; of a hamlet in Dholka Talooka; and there is probably not one town or village in the district which has escaped more or less serious damage.

CROPS.—The crops on the bhattee lands of the Saburmuttee have been entirely destroyed.

They represent a large value, being entirely sugar-cane and other garden crops. The cotton crops throughout the district, wherever they were in low-lying lands, have been destroyed. The greatest amount of cotton destroyed is in the Veerumgaum and Dhandooka districts. The jowaree crops of the latter district have also suffered severely. Much of the land, however, it is hoped, may be resown with wheat. It is at present impossible to form an estimate of the value of the produce destroyed or damaged, but there can be little doubt that it will be such as to call for a remission of revenue in several tracts severely visited.

CATTLE.—No precise information can be obtained as yet as to the loss of live stock: twenty-five animals are reported as killed in the town of Purumtej, and six in Veerumgaum, but the greatest destruction of stock has taken place in the low tract bordering the Bogana and Oncar rivers, and in the districts known as the Bhal, in the east of Dhandooka, where a large proportion of the inhabitants are graziers, and in which the inundation reached a very great height.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.—In the city of Ahmedabad the value of moveable property destroyed is estimated at Rs. 55,078. No particulars can be obtained as to the districts. I believe the loss for Ahmedabad to be under estimated.

Under this head should be reported the destruction of the salt stores at Patree, being 1,91,840 maunds, value Rs. 2,87,760, of which, however, by far the heavier portion of the loss falls upon the Government.

PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

BUILDINGS.—In the city of Ahmedabad the following buildings have been more or less injured:—

The temporary jail at Dhooliakote, Travellers' Bungalow, Arsenal, Collector's House, several store and other sheds in the camp, military workshops; in general terms all the camp buildings of cutcha construction, the police quarters and horse-sheds. A new dhurumsalla near the station destroyed entirely. A very large number of temples and mosques have been injured.

In the district twelve police stations are already reported as destroyed or damaged. The jail at Dhollera and four chowkey huts at Patree, value Rs. 4,800, were carried away. All the travellers' and district bungalows have been injured. A new dhurumsalla at Wuttaman, in Dholka, has been destroyed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.—The roads in the camp and city are not seriously injured. In the district a large bridge under construction over the Kharree river has been destroyed; also a new bridge between Veerumgaum and Mandul. A small wooden bridge over the Bhoojira, in Purumtej Talooka, was carried away. The Ahmedabad and Veerumgaum road is very much injured, the gaps being frequent and deep. Fortunately they are not long.

The Dhandooka and Gogo road has suffered but little.

TANKS.—I have received information of the bursting of tanks at Veerumgaum and Dhundooka, and have heard non-official reports of several similar cases in the villages.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.—Under this head comes the Government share of the value of salt destroyed at Patree, mentioned above. I am informed that a ferry boat on the Suburmuttee river has been washed away, but no official report has been received.

LOSS OF LIFE.

Seven persons were killed in Ahmedabad. From Veerumgaum and Patree three deaths have been reported as yet, one from Purumtej. I hear that one life was lost in Dhundooka, but no report has yet been received on this point.

On the measures of relief, which are in progress, or should be adopted to meet the distress of sufferers by the calamity, I shall have the honour to report more fully, after the sitting of a meeting, which will be held to-morrow, to consider the question of the application of a sum of Rupees 20,000 received from Bombay as subscribed for the relief of this part of the province. I have much pleasure in bringing to notice the prompt and liberal charity of the subscribers to this fund, but few of whom, I believe, are personally connected with this district.—I have, &c.,

J. B. RICHEY.
Acting Collector.

General Department, Poona, 8th Sept., 1868.

Submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council for information, in continuation of the Revenue Commissioner's No. 3903, dated 29th ultimo.

In accordance with the verbal instructions received from the Chief Secretary to Government on the 4th instant, Mr. Bellasis telegraphed both to the Collectors of Ahmedabad and Kaira, placing at their disposal Rs. 10,000 each, on behalf of Government, to relieve the distress caused by the recent floods, and authorising them to advance a similar sum to the Municipalities in each district if found necessary. The Revenue Commissioner trusts that these liberal contributions of Government will meet immediate wants. If further aid is required, the same will be applied for, when more detailed information, as promised by the Collector, is received.

A. F. BELLASIS,
Officiating Revenue Commissioner, N.D.

THE FURLOUGH RULES FOR THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

(Indian Daily News, Sept. 7)

WE are happy to be able to state that the Uncovenanted Service leave rules have been disposed of by the Committee of Government Secretaries sitting at Simla to revise the Leave and Pension Rules of all branches of the services, and which, in June last, so satisfactorily dealt with the Civil and Military Furlough rules. The Committee have in the present, as in the preceding cases, acted with a liberality which speaks well for them as regards their generous consideration for the members of the subordinate service, and their correct appreciation of the true interests of the State as an employer. An intimation had come out from the Home Government, that all leave taken by uncovenanted servants should be deducted from service in estimating claims to pension. This the Committee considered themselves bound to at once throw overboard, and such was done.

The Committee are of opinion that all distinction between sick leave and furlough should be abolished. They further recommend that in the period of twenty-five years' service entitling to pension, six years' leave on half salary of appointment, be allowed, and they consider that three years of this maximum of leave may be to Europe, the other three to be taken in India. Should an uncovenanted servant overstay his leave in England, he may lose his appointment, but will not have his name struck off the rolls of the service. His leave allowance will further be reduced, and should the overstay be long, or without some reasonable excuse, his appointment will be permanently conferred on another, and it will have become a matter for consideration by the Head of the Department to which he belongs, whether his removal from the service should not be recommended. The rules are to apply to all uncovenanted servants drawing salaries of Rs. 100 a month and more, up to Rs. 1,200 a month; and in their spirit, will leave be granted to *employes* drawing less than Rs. 100 and more than Rs. 10. To native *employes* the three years' leave to Europe will not be allowed; and in the cases of both Europeans and Natives, all leave taken in India, is to count as deduction from the maximum of six years. These rules will shortly be on their way to the Secretary of State, for approval and sanction, and it is not anticipated that any alteration of importance will be made in them by Sir Stafford Northcote, who has hitherto generally shown himself liberally disposed towards the services.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF OBSERVATIONS OF THE LATE ECLIPSE.

MAJOR J. F. TENNANT, R.E., who was employed on special duty at Guntoor on 18th ult. in making observations of the eclipse, addressed the following interesting report to the Government of India, written on the day of the eclipse:—

"I have the satisfaction of reporting for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council, that the arrangements made for the observation of the eclipse of this day have had a satisfactory termination. The photographs, I regret to say, were not more than partially successful, owing to the interposition of thin clouds, but we may yet obtain some results from them when critically examined. The observations with the spectroscope and for polarization have been completely successful. It is now certain that the "Corona," which surrounds the moon during a total eclipse, is the atmosphere of the sun, and that at a distance from the sun's surface, it is very slightly, if at all, self-luminous, but owes its brilliancy mainly to the reflected light of the sun itself. The prominences or protuberances which are now seen are on the contrary gaseous matter so highly heated as to become self-luminous. Hydrogen, which we know as a permanent gas, seems to be one element in a protuberance, but it would seem farther to contain magnesium and sodium (known to us only ordinarily as solids) in a state of incandescent vapor. These results are absolutely new to science, and I venture to beg that His Excellency in Council will offer to the Secretary of State for India my respectful congratulations on the result of his patronage. It is only right that I should express my obligations to Captain Branfill, of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, for his aid. He was placed at my disposal by Colonel Walker to take charge of the polarization apparatus. In this way he has, I believe, determined what has baffled others, and I am indebted to him for the means of connecting my stations with those of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, and other assistance besides. The services of Sergeant Phillips and Sappers Conway and Talbot, of the Royal Engineers, have been great. They have had a good deal of discomfort and hard and harassing work in making every thing ready. Sergeant Phillips in particular has been most useful, and I have much of the success of all preparatious to thank him for. The partial failure of the photographic operations has been from causes beyond these men's control, and I would respectfully solicit that His Excellency in Council would be pleased to grant them a donation of one month's pay each. This payment, in the event of steadiness under the trying circumstances, was proposed by me to the Secretary of State, and included in a general sanction of my proposals, but it seems somehow to have been omitted from the despatch to the Government of India. Mr. W. Wilson, Madras Civil Service, Acting Sub-Collector at this place, has done me the favour of recording for me, and I am further indebted to him for his personal hospitality, and for allowing my instruments to be placed conveniently in his compound. Mr. W. F. Grahame, Madras Civil Service, also, who was deputed by the Government of Madras to attend on Mr. Jannsen, not being otherwise wanted, noted satisfactorily for the photographers. To both these gentlemen my thanks are due for sacrificing a holiday, and restraining their natural curiosity, to render a service to science."

The Government of India, in acknowledging this communication on 4th September, congratulated Major Tennant "on the important discoveries reported," and sanctioned the grant of a donation of one month's pay to Sergeant Phillips and Sappers Conway and Talbot, of the Royal Engineers.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Simla on the 3rd September.

CARNATIC RECEIVER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Maine presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to appoint a Receiver of the property of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

EXTENSION OF REGULATIONS (MAUZA KHERIA) BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strachey presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to bring the Mauza Kheria, in the District of Agra, under the operation of the general regulations.

The Council adjourned till the 10th September 1868.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 7th Sept., to Saturday, 12th Sept., 1868.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	41,990	10	8
House Rate	30,512	3	4
License Tax	412	0	0
Police Rate	10,242	7	11
Lighting do	7,256	9	5
Water do	3,667	6	10
Halalcore Cess	9,859	5	0
Market Fees	947	14	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.			
Miscellaneous Fees	443	8	0
Fines and Penalties	50	0	0
Total Rs...	1,05,382	1	2

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

BOMBAY.

THE annual gathering known as "Bandora Feast" was held yesterday, and was celebrated in the usual style by religious services in the early part of the day and a fair in the afternoon. Large numbers of Portuguese and native Christians from Bombay, Mahim, and other places assemble at Bandora to celebrate this feast; and a heterogeneous crowd of all creeds and castes annually betake itself to Bandora Hill on the occasion of this Festival to participate in the fun of the fair. Yesterday both the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways ran several trains to Mahim and Bandora, and the carriage road from the city to Bandora was occupied by a continuous line of conveyances—broughams, phaetons, gharies, and bullock carts. The gathering on the Hill, though perhaps not so large as last year, was numerous; but a large number of the caterers to the prevailing taste for sweetmeats and acrobatic and other amusements took up their quarters in the village of Bandora and also in Mahim. Probably the Christians who attend the forenoon mass are known by the beggar class from experience to be charitably disposed after the service, for beggars, halt, blind, or disgustingly mutilated, were met at every step. The nautch class also turned out largely, but their endeavours to afford amusement did not seem to be so well appreciated as the performers themselves wished. The scene in the chapel during the afternoon was such as, we hope, is confined to Bandora, and such as must have seemed strange to any respectable "heathen" who entered, and who knew anything of the regard which Christians usually have for their sacred edifices. The chapel was constantly filled by a large crowd of people of every caste, and the space within the altar railing was always crowded by natives and others anxious to obtain from two men who were dealing it out as fast as they possibly could, short lengths of woollen cord, which they were informed would be of great virtue in case the recipients should fall ill. A mixed crowd of worshippers of the Virgin, women presenting at the altar with special objects small models of infants, &c., natives admiring the pictures and the gaudy altar, and even nautch people offering to make "bhot atcha nautch," was certainly to say the least of it rather incongruous in a chapel, and the pushing and jostling and jesting crowd must have appeared to many a most unseemly scene.

AN ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited) was held on Saturday, Mr. Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy in the chair, when the directors' report and audited balance sheet of the Company for the half-year ending 30th June were approved. An extraordinary general meeting was then held, when it was agreed that the Company be wound up voluntarily.

A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Asiatic Financial Association (Limited) was held on Saturday, Mr. R. L. King in the chair, to consider the final account of the liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Association had been conducted, and the property of the Association disposed of. The report of the liquidators was approved, the books handed over to the custody of Mr. Wilson, and a vote of thanks given to the liquidators—the Chairman remarking that when these began their work Bombay was in a very bad state, but that now things were better, and this was the first financial association that had been able finally to close its accounts.

ON Saturday last an inquest was held by Dr. Lumsdaine concerning the death of Sheccoo Ismael, who fell from the first storey of a house in Goolam Mohideen Street, and was killed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death

IN the Fort Police Court on Saturday eleven persons—Parsee clerks, buggy drivers, contractors, and others—were charged before Mr. Connon with keeping a common gambling house at Chundunwady, and gambling therein. A police sepoy deposed that at ten o'clock at night he got on the top of a wall and saw defendants gambling. The case was dismissed, as the place was a stable, and not a gambling house within the meaning of the Act.

ON Saturday last Succaram Luxamon appeared in the Fort Police Court and laid the following information before Mr. Nana Morojee:—"I am a fruit seller, and reside in Kitchen Garden Lane. About three months ago one Tayee, woman, a relation of mine, came from Poona, and lived with me. Yesterday about three o'clock in the morning I left my house in charge of the said Tayee and went out with my wife on business. About 12 o'clock noon we returned and found that Tayee was not in the house. I also saw that my two boxes were unlocked and their contents as per list (showing gold and silver ornaments, worth Rs. 1,200, and cash and notes to the amount of Rs. 2,179-8) had been carried away. I then went in search of Tayee, but she could not be found. In consequence of information received by me I have reason to believe that she robbed me and left Bombay for Poona. I charge her with theft and pray that a warrant may be issued for her apprehension and recovery of my property, which is said to be concealed in the house of Wittoo and Rudha, her son and brother, in the Poona Zilla; and that she may be dealt with according to law." Warrant was granted.

A EUROPEAN named William Price was brought up on Saturday last by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee, assistant station-master at Byculla, before Mr. Warden, at the Mazagon Police Court, on three charges: first, travelling on the G. I. P. Railway without paying his fare; second, being drunk on the premises of the same railway; and third, resisting the police officers in the execution of their duty. It seems that at Boree Bunder prisoner went into a first-class carriage in the Mahim passenger train, and soon after the train's arrival at Byculla got down, and commenced walking on the platform. He was asked for his ticket, but denied at first that he was a passenger in the train, and latterly he said that he would not pay the fare unless he saw the station-master. He was found guilty on all counts and fined five, two, and five rupees respectively.

THE case of the woman Marian against one Abdool Mahomed, was brought before the Chief Magistrate on Saturday. Mr. Pandoorung appeared for the prosecutor, and Mr. Judge for the defence. Complainant was recalled, her former statement read over in presence of the prisoner then in custody, and on cross-examination by Mr. Judge she deposed as follows:—"I was found at Surat by Abdoola, police naique, and a woman Cuttee. There were two Memons with the police naique. I was taken before the Fouzdar at Surat, and I said there that I had gone to Surat of my own accord, because I had a quarrel with my mother. I said that the cause of the quarrel was my mother wishing to sell me to an Arab. I told the Fouzdar that I had brought no ornaments to Surat. The prisoner was present when I was arrested at Surat, and he went with me to the Fouzdar. I was instructed by prisoner to say what I did before the Fouzdar. It was after I was arrested that prisoner so instigated me. I and a boy were in a gharry when I was arrested. Prisoner was then in the custody of Abdoola Naique. He did not go to the Fouzdar with me. He went in another gharry. He did not speak to me after I was arrested. He spoke to me at the Fouzdar's. He told me not to take his name, and also to say that he did not take my ornaments. This was said, not at the Fouzdar's but on the road. No one was present. It was Abdoola Naique that arrested me. The two gharries stopped on the way to the Fouzdar after having travelled half an hour. Abdoola the prisoner, and also the Naique and the Memon, got out and all three came to my gharry. The prisoner then told the policeman and the Naique Ismael to go on one side. They did so. It was then that he told me about not taking his name and to say he had not taken my ornaments." The case was then dismissed.

FALL OF RAIN.

FROM 6TH TO 12TH SEPT. 1868.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.
Sept. 6 Sunday	0	46	0	42	0	74
,, 7 Monday	0	36	0	6	2	8
,, 8 Tuesday	0	14	0	7	0	74
,, 9 Wednesday	0	10	0	5	0	0
,, 10 Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	7
,, 11 Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0
,, 12 Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0
For the week	1	6	0	60	1	63
Previously registered	72	35	69	36	56	19
Total fall	73	41	69	96	57	82

FORT POLICE COURT.—14TH SEPTEMBE

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

ASSAULTING A EUROPEAN INSPECTOR.—James Watson and George Williams of the ship *Octavia* were charged with having assaulted Police Inspector Raymond whilst in the execution of his duty on the Bequet Road. He saw the prisoners and other Europeans creating a disturbance, and went up and told them to leave the place. The prisoners then seized him by the throat and struck him. He hit one and called for aid and arrested both. The plea by the prisoners was that they were drunk at the time and did not now recollect anything. Each was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or suffer imprisonment with hard labour for twenty days.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS: 1868.

THIRD DAY: SATURDAY SEPT. 12.

CULPABLE HOMICIDE BY A EUROPEAN.

HENRY WRIGHT, an inspector on the southern extension of the G. I. P. Railway at Yedgherry, was charged with having on 1st June last, at Yedgherry, in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam, murdered Henry Gott.

Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Cooper conducted the prosecution, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Ferguson.

Before the jury were sworn, Mr. Ferguson objected that this Court had no jurisdiction to try this man, and quoted several sections from Acts of Parliament in support of his objection. The Advocate-General contended that the Court had full jurisdiction to try the prisoner, and quoted Acts and subsequent legislative enactments. His Lordship held that the Court had jurisdiction to try the case, remarking that if had had any doubt on the point he would have reserved it, but that he was quite clear as to the jurisdiction of the Court.

The jury having been sworn,

The Advocate-General opened the case. He said—In opening to you the facts of this unhappy case I do so under some difficulty, because I have nothing before me but the depositions, and they certainly do not disclose as much as one would naturally infer the witnesses would be able to speak to. We will endeavour to elicit from the witnesses facts which it must be in their power to give, but I can merely narrate to you, as shortly as I can, the circumstances as they were taken down by the magistrate. The prisoner, Henry Wright, was an Inspector on the 19th contract of the G. I. P. Railway, and had resided for sometime at Yedgherry, in the Nizam's territory, on the railway extension towards Madras. This place is situated between fifty or sixty miles beyond Poolgaon, at which the line goes southward and enters the Nizam's territory. The prisoner had resided in a bungalow near the line of railway for some months, and from December 1868 if not from an earlier period, the deceased Henry Gott had lived with him. Gott was a sub-contractor, and I shall prove to you that on the morning of 1st June last the prisoner came over to a place called Muntoor, where Mr. Bray, the contractor's agent, was, and had some conversation with him. While Mr. Bray was speaking with the prisoner he noticed some blood marks upon his waistcoat. Some remarks passed on that subject between these two, and you will have evidence given you upon that. The evidence in the depositions tells us nothing at all of anything which happened till 7 o'clock that evening, and then two witnesses, one of the name of Lazarus, a writer, and Chiney, the butler or cook, will tell you they heard a gun fired, and presently the prisoner called Lazarus to the bungalow and told him to write to Mr. Bray and tell him that he (prisoner) had shot Gott. Accordingly Lazarus at once writes a note in pencil by directions of the prisoner in these terms:—"Sir,—Mr. Wright has shot Mr. Gott about 7 o'clock this night.—I remain, yours obediently, J. Raju Pilcy." Well, that letter is taken to Mr. Bray, who calls the duffadar of the 3rd Troop of the 3rd Cavalry, who commands the police on duty on the 19th contract, and they get on horseback and ride over together to the prisoner's bungalow at Yedgherry, which is about four miles distant. When they arrived at the prisoner's bungalow they found him asleep on a cot in the compound in front of the bungalow, and with a bottle lying beside him. They did not awaken Wright immediately, but went into the bungalow, and there they saw the deceased Henry Gott lying on a cot, perfectly dead, with a bullet hole in his chest. The bullet had passed out at his back. Gott's watchguard was severed, and the swivel was also loosened, and they saw a large pool of blood on the floor. Having made this discovery, Mr. Bray with some difficulty awakened the prisoner, who sat up in his bed. Mr. Bray said,—"Well, Wright, how's Gott." Prisoner answered—"Don't speak to me about him I do not it," and then laid himself down on the cot and commenced crying. Mr. Bray said, "What have you done it for?" and Wright answered that Gott had not done the work as he ordered him, that he had been constantly speaking to Gott about getting the work done, and that Mr. Patterson had spoken to Gott on the same subject. He said he had told Gott he would do it, and he had done it, and then he again commenced crying and said—"Oh dear, oh dear, don't talk to me about it." The servants were immediately overhauled by the duffadar. They declared they knew nothing about the matter, and I put it to you, gentlemen, whether it is possible that this man Lazarus, the writer, and the butler, who heard the gun fired, can say they know nothing about the matter. The butler says he heard the shot and then heard his master call out to him but that he did not go. Is that probable or not? I should tell you that a cartman was called, and with the assistance of one or two others Lazarus took the deceased by directions of the prisoner from the ground where he was lying in a pool of blood and placed him on the cot. Whether Lazarus will be able to tell us anything more about the affair or not I do not know, but he says he was frightened and ran away. We shall endeavour, not to obtain a conviction, for the officers of the Crown never endeavour to do that, but to elicit what the butler and Lazarus know of the subject. I have told you as much as the witnesses stated before Mr. Dobbs, Judicial Superintendent of the rail way, who appears to have some judicial authority up there and having made that statement to you I can give you no more information. We will do our best to let you hear what these men know, and I trust in the interests of justice we shall be able to elicit in some way or other from these witnesses more than they have stated before the magistrate. If they make any long statements I will willingly put in the depositions in order that you may see that they say a good deal more now than they stated before the magistrate. All that is necessary is that justice should be done, and that a verdict on one side or the other should be obtained after full, free, and fair investigation.

Evidence was then adduced for the prosecution.

Lazarus Jacob, writer, gave evidence corroborative of the Advocate-General's statement of the case. The hut in which he lived, he said, was 300 or 350 yards from the bungalow. There were no other bungalows near, but there were two or three hutsnearer to the bungalow than the one in which he lived. These huts were, however, unoccupied. At 4 o'clock on the afternoon of 1st June he had seen Mr. Gott ride away on horseback to inspect some road which was being metalled. About 7 o'clock he heard two reports of firearms from the direction of the bungalow. There was an interval of three or four minutes between the shots. After the second report, he heard a cry from the bungalow something "ah." A little afterwards prisoner called to him from the bungalow, crying out "Writer, writer." Witness went at once and prisoner pointed out the body of Mr. Gott to him. Prisoner said—"Look here, I have killed him. You write a letter to Mr. Bray to inform him of what has happened." The body was lying just inside the entrance. Witness was a native Roman Catholic Christian and had been born a Christian. His Christian name was Lazarus Jacob, and J. Raju Piley was the name his parents had called him. The body was removed from the spot where it had been lying and put on a cot by some carters. Showed the prisoner the note but prisoner had not read it, and he had not read it out to prisoner. Prisoner was much in liquor at the time. Had seen him take liquor several times that day while they had been writing together.

The other witnesses were Peru Mookjee, a carter, who deposed to having been called by the prisoner and helping to lift the body; Mr. Thomas Bray, who generally corroborated the opening statement of the Advocate General; Jurava Beg, duffadar, 3rd Cavalry; Mr. Alexander Fairley Dodds, Judicial Superintendent of Railways in His Highness the Nizam's territories, who spoke to having taken the depositions in the case; Mr. Antonio Pereira, Assistant Superintendent, Political Department, Secretariat, who handed in the "Gazette of India" of 12th January 1867, containing notification by the Governor-General in Council as to the authority of the High Court to try subjects of Her Majesty, being Christian, though living in the territories of native States mentioned, the Nizam's dominions being included; and Dr. Gunnoo Jadu, a Hindo native doctor, who had examined Gott's body after he had been shot.

The deposition of Lazarus and Chemeya were then put in and read, at the request of the counsel for the defence, as showing that the testimony given by them before Mr. Dobbs was different from that which they gave before this Court.

Mr. Ferguson then said it now became his duty to address he jury, on behalf of the prisoner, and onerous as was the duty, and deeply as he felt the responsibility of defending a person placed in the position of the prisoner, still he confessed that responsibility was lessened when he turned to the jury-box, for he found in it gentlemen in whom he had full trust. He knew that they would narrowly sift the evidence, and that if any remarks fell from him that were worth their attention, they would meet with all possible consideration. He must remind the jury that even supposing every fact deposed to by the witnesses to be true, they still had before them a most onerous and arduous duty to perform, for before giving a verdict of guilty they had to say, not only that those facts were consistent with the prisoner's guilt, but that they were inconsistent with every suggestion of his innocence. If the jury could say that the facts were inconsistent with his being the murderer of Gott then would it be their duty to acquit him, and he put that before them, not as a plea for mercy, but as a matter of simple justice, for the law said that where there was a single doubt the jury were to give a prisoner the benefit of that doubt, and acquit him. And he must tell them that supposing they thought there was a case against the prisoner, they might find him not guilty of murder, but simply of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. He merely pointed this out before going into the case as the prisoner was charged under several sections with having caused the death of Gott. The section in the Penal Code said "Culpable homicide is murder, if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death." Intention was therefore necessary to make it murder, without which the offence did not amount to that crime. Then the second clause said "If it is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person to whom the harm is caused;" and the 3rd section provided, "If it is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person, and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death." So that in the whole of these clauses they had intention laid down, and if there was no intention here to cause death the prisoner could not be convicted of murder. Then, in the next clause, it was provided, "If the person committing the act knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death, and commits such act without any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid." Well, there again, the person charged must know at the time that the act he was going to commit was so imminently dangerous as to be likely to cause death. Throughout the whole of the evidence on the charges before them, that was what they had to consider, before they could find a verdict of guilty they must say that supposing the gun went off whilst it was in the hands of the prisoner, he discharged it knowingly, in all probability it would cause the death of Gott. Now what were the facts? The jury heard that in the year 1866 the prisoner and Gott went to work upon the No. 19 contract of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and that they lived together down to the night of this awful tragedy in great friendship. The two men lived together like brothers, and it had not been alleged that during the whole time there was a single angry word, or cause of difference, between them. The servants would have known it if there was bad blood between the two men, but not one of them said that he knew of any such bad feeling existing; and moreover the jury had heard that when Gott was sick, and went to Secundrabad for the benefit of his health, the prisoner went with him for the purpose of nursing him. Well the next thing the jury had their attention called to was this fatal day, the 1st June, when the two men were in the bungalow together, and when as the servant Chemey said the two men were talking together in the most friendly manner. Like most Europeans living in the jungle, the prisoner and deceased kept their guns, and were in the habit of shooting the pariah dogs that came round the bungalow; and the servants being constantly in the habit of hearing shots fired took no notice of them. On the fatal evening two reports of fire-arms were heard by the servants. Now he would lay stress upon that fact, because when the witnesses were before the magistrate, only one shot was spoken of—not that he thought it very material, but in order to consider whether the writer and the butler were thoroughly reliable witnesses. The writer now said he heard two shots fired, and he was the person who first went into the bungalow, and found Gott dead; and he it was who wrote the note which caused Mr. Bray to proceed to the bungalow. The writer found the prisoner standing upon the back steps of the bungalow, so he must have walked to the spot where the writer saw him standing, and then called out, "Writer, writer." The prisoner then said to this writness, "Come in here," and they both stepped inside the bungalow, and in a corner of the room, or as one witness said, by a table, the writer saw Gott lying on the floor dead. Death must have been instantaneous, for the writer said that immediately after he heard the last shot he was called into the bungalow by the prisoner, who said to him either, "I have shot Gott," "Gott is shot," or "Gott is dead." But the jury would not place implicit reliance on what the witness said on the point, for from his limited knowledge of English it was impossible for him to say exactly what the precise words were. It might be, however, that the prisoner in the first moments of horror, if his hand was the one that caused the fatal shot, did say, "I have shot Gott." If by some mischance he shot the man who had been his friend for years, he would not in his grief stop to consider the words he used, and if through one out of the fifty different ways in which an accident might occur from fire-arms, he had caused the death of Gott, what he would have been likely to say was, "I have shot Gott." If such an awful accident did happen, Wright would have done just what he did do, and would have ordered Lazarus to write to Mr. Bray. And now he asked the jury whether this sending for Mr. Bray was the act of a murderer, whether a man who had just committed a fiendish and cold-blooded murder, almost before the flash by which the deed was done had passed from before his eyes, would on the instant send for those who would secure him as a murderer? Surely no man in his senses would have acted in such a manner. Had Wright determined to assassinate his friend, he would have carried out the murder in some way that could not have been traced to him. And even if murder had taken place on this night in June, the first impulse of the prisoner would have been to fly, and he would not have stayed to call his servants, and order them to place the body of the murdered man on the cot, nor would he have told the witness to call in the police, for the police were quartered at Mr. Bray's bungalow. Had he designed the murder of Gott, he would have laid his plans previously, and long before Mr. Bray or the police had heard of it he would have been miles away, for it would have been no difficult thing for a man living in the jungle and with horses at command to do so, and thus defeat justice by escaping ere the hue and cry could follow him. The jury must, therefore, entirely dismiss from their minds the charge of murder, for he could not but feel they must have been struck with the fact that no man in his senses who wished to commit murder, would have, called in his servants, shown them the body, and told them to lift it up tenderly and place it on the sofa, and then order the writer to write for the police. Such deeds had been done, no doubt, but they had always been the acts of men labouring under their passions to such a degree that they cared not what became of them, and they had done the deed after deep wrongs, and perhaps gloried in the fact of slaying those by whom they had been dishonoured. But in this case there was no such motive, and what could be more likely than that prisoner having one of the guns in his hands the charge exploded accidentally and so inflicted the fatal injury. There was not a tittle of evidence to show any malice or intention on the part of the prisoner, and upon the legal maxim that to enable them to say the prisoner was guilty, not only must the circumstances be consistent with the prisoner's guilt, but utterly inconsistent with his innocence, he contended that they could not find the prisoner guilty of murder. Unless they could altogether shut out the probability that the gun might have gone off accidentally, and that there was nothing consistent with his innocence, they must acquit the prisoner of murder. Having reviewed and commented on several portions of the evidence Mr. Ferguson said he could not for a moment contend that Gott did not meet his death from a gun discharged by the prisoner, but he submitted there was not one tittle of evidence to show that prisoner fired the gun with the intention of causing death. There was not a single circumstance which would lead the jury to suppose that prisoner ever intended or desired to kill the deceased. The two appeared to have always lived together in the most amicable relationship. He might add with justice although holding that intoxication was no excuse for a crime, that a man when drunk could not be regarded as having the intention to commit the crime he was charged with.

His Lordship here interrupted Mr. Ferguson, and said that if a man voluntarily deprived himself of his senses he was as fully responsible for his acts as the most sober person; and the law inferred intention from the voluntary act of the man.

Mr. Ferguson said he that as it might, what he relied upon was, that there was no evidence before the jury to show that the prisoner fired the gun with the intention of causing Gott's death, and if there was not, it was impossible for the jury to find him guilty of murder. The whole of the facts surrounding the crime were clothed in darkness. All that the evidence told them was that the two men were in the bungalow together, and that one of them was killed by the discharge of a gun. They had no means of knowing how that gun went off whether by accident or how, and in the absence of proof, no jury such as the one now empannelled would, he was sure, bring in a verdict of guilty of the greater crime. His Lordship would tell them that if there was a lingering doubt upon their minds, and unless they were convinced that Wright discharged the gun at Gott with the intention to slay him by the discharge, they could not say he was guilty. He asked them to consider all the circumstances, for he believed they must come to the conclusion that although the facts might be consistent with the prisoner's guilt, they were not inconsistent with his innocence, and that therefore their verdict must be one of acquittal. With these remarks he left the case in the hands of the Jury, for he thought that no words he could say would in the least alter the result. In addressing them he had felt that they would pardon any shortcomings on his part, but there might be some suggestions of his which they would take into consideration. He left the case in their hands with every confidence that the verdict they would come to would be a just and right one.

His Lordship having read over and commented on the material evidence

The jury retired to consider their verdict at twenty-five minutes past eight o'clock, and after half an hour's absence returned with a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of culpable homicide not am

THE FRESH OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES IN NEW ZEALAND.

(Taranaki Herald, July 18.)

GREAT excitement has prevailed in this town since Monday last, on account of the intelligence brought by Hone Pehama, relative to the attack being made on the Turu-turu-mokai redoubt by the rebels, and the massacre of Captain Ross and nine of the armed constabulary. Many false rumours have been in circulation as to the number killed, but from the latest and most authentic accounts from Wanganui, we find that our loss is happily no more than was originally stated. From the numerous extracts issued by the Wanganui journals, and from private information, we have received the following account of the affair, which may be relied on :—

The Turu-turu-mokai redoubt is about three miles nearer Patea than Waihi, and is a place of some strength, situated on a knoll and surrounded by a ditch and bank—the former of some depth and breadth, necessitating a plank as a crossing or bridge to gain the entrance. Here, then, on Saturday last there was a band of twenty-five men. Captain Ross lived in a whare outside the redoubt, indicating apparently a false security of their position as regards the natives, but it was so; and another proof of ill-judged security of those at this post is to be found in the fact, as we have been informed, that even the plank that crossed the moat was not withdrawn at night. Of course it would have been no adequate defence, but the time required by the enemy in clambering up the side of the ditch would naturally have been of importance to the men within the redoubt.

Two sentries (Garrett and Lacey) kept watching the redoubt, and at about four A.M. on Sunday morning one of these fancied he saw a Maori crawling among the fern outside the wall. It turned out to be no fancy, as he was immediately sure of its being a fact by observing the moving forms of several more. Objects were but dimly and imperfectly observed in the gloom, still there was no mistaking the dangerous proximity of an enemy.

Private Lacey was the sentry outside, and he, on seeing the outline of human forms, challenged twice, and then fired. This was a signal for a wild yell and a rush. A volley was fired by the rebels, and Private Lacey received a bullet in his shoulder. The redoubt was then attacked by the Maories. The men who were awoke from their sleep appeared panic-struck at first, and some attempted to get over the walls and escape to a hiding-place in the fern. It was in making their escape in this way that the men were killed. Notwithstanding the wound, Lacey succeeded in loading his rifle again, but found he could not fire it off, so he handed it to Captain Ross, who at that moment was entering the gateway.

Captain Ross, as we have already said was sleeping in a whare outside the redoubt, and on hearing the report of the sentry's gun at once got up and ran to the redoubt, where he was encountered by Maories, and fired at. Captain Ross fired off the rifle Lacey handed to him, and all the chambers of his revolver; but he had scarcely got three yards inside the redoubt, when a ball pierced him, and he fell upon the spot. He then called out—"I am done for. Men, you must do the best you can for yourselves." Four of the men then jumped over the parapet, one of whom was caught and tomahawked—frightfully mutilated. Three others—Cobbs, Wilkie, and Burrows—got away to Waihi. Four men held one angle of the redoubt, and two of these men, Milmoe, and Johnston, being armed with bayonets, kept the natives from getting over the parapet. The rebels had cut steps in the parapet, and as soon as one showed his head he was bayoneted. A private, named Beamish, after being wounded and unable to fire, opened his pouch and handed cartridges to his few remaining comrades. The men who had made their escape crept into the flax, and lay there until the Light Horse from Waihi, which place had been reached by one of the men who made their escape scoured the country around Turu turu-mokai. Dr. Walker was the first at the redoubt. Lacey, the sentry, is not mortally wounded, although the ball went right through his shoulder.

There were three of the rebels killed—Pita, Eneka, and Pehia. These natives, Creed, the mailman, says he saw lying dead outside the redoubt.

The special correspondent of the "Taranaki Herald" writes thus from Waihi, on the 13th of July :—

Yesterday morning firing was heard in the neighbourhood of Turu-turu-mokai redoubt, where Captain Ross and about twenty-six of the armed constabulary were stationed. Major Von Tempsky and his men at once mounted and started off in that direction to see what was doing, and if necessary afford relief. On arriving in sight of the redoubt, they saw the natives actively engaged in the attack, but who, on seeing the mounted troopers coming upon them in the rear at full speed, quickly retired towards the bush. Major Von Tempsky and his troopers tried to cut them off, but the rebels evaded him; so after following them as far as Ohutunui, where they disappeared in the bush, he returned back to the Turu-turu-mokai redoubt. Here an awful sight awaited him. About three feet inside the gateway lay Captain Ross, frightfully tomahawked, and with his heart cut from the body; and not far from him, near the gate, was the remains of Gaynor. In one of the angles of the redoubt lay the bodies of sergeant M'Fadden, corporal John Blake, and private Shield (Captain Ross's servant) weltering in their blood, and on the parapet on the outside was the body of private Holden. Lennon (who kept the canteen,) must have been killed before he could have reached the redoubt, for he lay alongside a whare, on the outside, literally cut to pieces, and his heart torn from his body. Constables Cowper and Hamilton succeeded in getting away unperceived by the rebels, they being in tents outside the redoubt; but Wilkie, Burrows, and Cobb bolted, I believe, almost at the beginning of the firing. The sides of the redoubt were nearly cut through —and in one place quite through—where the rebels had tried to make steps and scale it.

The bodies of the dead were brought down to Waingongoro, and interred in the graveyard today. The following is a list of the casualties :—Killed: Captain Ross, tomahawked and heart cut out; sergeant M'Fadden, shot; corporal John Blake, shot; constable Shields (Captain Ross's servant) shot; constable Holden, shot on the parapet; constable Ross, shot; constable A. Beamish (died afterwards) shot; constable Swords (died afterwards) shot; constable Gaynor, shot; constable Lennon (canteen keeper) frightfully mutilated. Wounded: Constable Lacey, severely wounded; constable Beamish, wounded; constable Kirkshaw, wounded; constable Flanagan, wounded in two places; constable Tuffin, wounded in six places; total 10 killed and 5 wounded.

The Native Contingent, amongst whom was Katene and Kaho, have since this affair left the redoubt where they were stationed and gone over to the rebels, taking with them all the breech-loaders and revolvers which had been recently served out to them. The friendly natives have received a letter from the rebel head chief, it being put on a split stick and stuck in the road near Waihi. Its contents were to the effect that "He had eaten the white man they had killed; his wife and children had also tasted the white man, and it was good. In future all white men would be but food for the beasts of the field and fowls of the air. His throat was open, it was hanging and red. We have tasted the white man, and who knows when we will stop? You know not when the winds die; death is now my friend. Every white man who crosses here death will claim; even as the heavens, so are my words. Will the next meteor come from the east or from the south, or from the north or from the west? Ye know not; even so you know not where we will gather the next palm of the white man. I have said."

The following important additional items are from the "Nelson Colonist" of the 17th July :—

WELLINGTON, 15th July.—We have had authentic intelligence from Waitotara. There the tribes have held meetings every day of the past week. They have been urged either to join the Waikato men, who declare their intention to sweep the whole country right through to Wanganui, or, if they refuse to join them, to remain neutral. There is (says the account) nothing in this intelligence which should in the least alarm either the Waitotara settlers or the people of Wanganui; but we earnestly urge a prompt response to Colonel Gorton's appeal for more volunteers. Mr. Williams, who brought in the intelligence from Patea in four hours, called at Wairoa, and gave notice that the women and children were to go in to Patea or Wanganui for protection. The numbers stated as killed are correct; but six men were wounded and left in the trenches, making up twenty-five, which is the number of which the detachment consisted. Immediately on receipt of the intelligence at Patea, Colonel M'Donnell started with the Patea Light Horse after having sent off Mr. Williams with despatches to Colonel Gorton. The excitement in Patea is intense. An emergency meeting of magistrates was called by Colonel Gorton, at Wanganui, at which resolutions were adopted, the general tenor of which was that the hands of the military authorities in this district should be strengthened by the Government as much as possible.

WELLINGTON, 16th July.—The Maori prisoners have escaped from the Chatham Islands. The steamer "Lord Ashley" has arrived from Hawke's Bay, with intelligence that all the escaped prisoners have landed in Poverty Bay.

A correspondent of the "Wellington Independent," writing from Napier on the 21st July says—

I send you some further particulars relative to the landing of the Chatham Islands, prisoners at Poverty Bay.

The schooner "Murewai" arrived here from Poverty Bay, on Saturday, and reported that a French whaler, supposed to be called the "Winslow," and commanded by a person named La Baste, had arrived at the Bay on Thursday, 9th July, bringing with her the 180 Hau-haus who had escaped from the Chathams. The "Winslow" made asplendid run of four days from the Chatham Islands to Poverty Bay, having left the former on 5th July, and reached the Bay on 9th July. The escaped prisoners were landed on the evening of 9th July, and before daybreak on the following morning the "Winslow" stood to sea. The escaped men stated that before leaving the Chathams they had overpowered their guard and bound them. In fact they tied up everybody except two women. They also took possession of all the stores and arms, but allege that they did not injure the guard or commit any outrages upon them. To avoid pursuit, they cut the cable of a schooner which was lying there, and the vessel drifted on the rocks. The landing of the prisoners was effected at Whareonga, five miles south of Poverty Bay. When this astounding circumstance was first reported in Napier on Friday, it was not believed till Sunday, the thing seemed so incredible. On Monday, 13th July, Captain Biggs, accompanied by forty military settlers and eighty natives, marched from Napier to near the place where the escaped prisoners were encamped and demanded of them to surrender. They laughed at the idea, saying that their god had released them from bondage in the Chathams, and sent them back to again occupy their own lands. They meant to remain where they were, but had no wish to fight unless attacked. They were well armed, possessed an officer's sword, taken at the Chathams, and they had abundance of provisions. Captain Biggs, with his limited force, did not feel justified in taking the responsibility of attacking them, so he sent to Napier for reinforcements. The escaped prisoners have in the meantime returned further inland, to a position which is in the midst of dense bush, and are there digging rifle pits. Ihaka Wharenga and his people, as also Deighton's fifty natives, accompanied by ten Europeans, have left Napier for Poverty Bay to aid Captain Biggs. H.M.S.S. "Rosario" arrived here from Wellington on Saturday, and left again for Poverty Bay on Sunday, having on board Colonel Whitmore and thirty volunteers. The "Waipara" left to-day with forty friendly natives on board for the same destination. The volunteers in Napier are backward, being disgusted with the action of, and having no confidence in, the present Government. From the information received here, it seems that the Chatham Islands' prisoners had not been kept at work or placed under surveillance for some time previous to their successful attempt at escaping. This lax system had been adopted apparently by the orders of Mr. Stafford. It is thought here that he committed an egregious blunder in the course which he lately adopted in reference to these prisoners.

The "Rosario" will go in pursuit of the French whaler, and it is to be hoped will effect her capture. There is little doubt that the French captain must have supplied the natives with arms, as there were only thirty-one stand of them on the island, and nearly the whole 180 prisoners are fully armed.

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Age.	Civil. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Military. Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Age.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
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25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35	25
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37	35
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45	45
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Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat,
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.
Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanchai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.
Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c. &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently recommended.
The following can be had loose by weight :—
White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.
H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled :—
PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly onoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Bugs, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In green houses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on the wood-work or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.
WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the anove, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.
HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Just Landed Ex "Timour."
A first-class new high-wheeled Malvern Dog Cart, painted dark green, lining to match, with wings to sides, enamel Leather Apron, and expressly built to order by Windower
A new and light single Horse Miniature Brougham, with Circular Glasses on front, painted dark green, lining to match, with Lamps and Shaft, by Ness Junior, Long Acre.
ALSO,
The Property of a Gentleman proceeded to England,
A nearly new first-class Boat Shaped English-built Open Carriage, on C. Springs, with Lamps and Pole, by Laurie and Marner, London.
A nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham, wi h Circular Glasses on front, with Lamps and Shaft, by Thorn.
The property of an Officer.
A first-rate breech-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.
Also,
5 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.
JUST UNPACKED,
A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.
A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.
Also,
A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.
And also,
A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators, with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Room of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Sullaman.
Just Landed,
A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.
Also a property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.
Also,
The Property of an Officer.
A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Peat, of London, in a case.
Also,
A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.
A Do do. very small Pony Curricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.
A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.
Also,
A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage, with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.
2 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.
The Property of a Gentleman.
A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.
A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonnette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.
A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.
1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.
1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.
3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.
1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.
And also,
A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.
One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.
The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.
Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 9th September 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued the first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
29	38 11 0	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
MARINE D